



MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Farewell! fondest child of my heart—
 Thou innocent prattler, adieu!
 Forever on earth we must part;
 No more my fond boy I shall view.
 In the morning of life thou hast flown,
 To the peaceful mansions above,
 Where the purest of bliss is thy own—
 There to bask in the sunshine of love.
 But soon, my sweet boy, we shall meet,

It was one of the coldest nights of the season. The wind blew with remorseless violence: Aunt Eunice was herself ill, and begged I would step up and see how the poor woman was. I entered the habitation. It was a poor shelter. The pale moon beams played on the floor thro' the chinks, and the wind whistled through the broken windows. Of the bed, pale and emaciated with a fever, lay the poor woman. In a cradle by the side of the bed wrapped in a single rug, slept an infant, and in the corner, over a small fire, sat a little boy about five years old. There was no other being in the house; no friend to soothe her distress; no nurse to mother her barren bosom.

freeble old man. It was in accordance with the wish of our parents, that we pursued different professions. Fortune had made some difference in wealth; Horatio's father was a senator, and a man of high rank; his son his son; his daughter and his son, since the death of his wife, had been the only persons related to him with whom he had associated; if he had other relations, he held no communion with them. The friendship that united us in the country, only strengthened, if possible, with our removal to town. All our pleasures and sorrows, our hours of joy and sickness, and our hopes and fears for the next succeeding three years, were shared together. We were united in all our pleasures, in all our sorrows soothed. During this period I had a severe attack of sickness; whilst

that most persecution if I do not prefer him. He can trample me to earth—but I will not ruin a deserving young man. I can endure all persecution with patience. But, my dear friend, I cannot bear the big, coarse, uncouth down his cheeks. I looked on his countenance, his eyes were sunk, his cheeks were sunk; nature looked almost worn out, for sleep had been a stranger to him. I thought what he had been! In that moment a curse escaped me, on the whole tribe of heartless wretches, who, possessed of affluence, live not to add dollar after dollar to their shining hoard, and die despaired. Horatio *did* read the effects of his persecution, but he did not feel the effects of his persecution. But he could not crush him; the little money I found means to raise him was of service to him—and

good qualities of her husband—she had seen him before, kind and attentive, in the scenes they had passed through, but now, when she stood by his pillow, the guardian of his pillow, the solace of her moments of anguish. She had ever been the first to which all his thoughts of happiness and joy had turned. He had adored her in health, and every moment of sickness seemed him a new moment from which to date his life: day and night was he at her bedside; when waking he watched every glance of her face, and when she slept he hung o'er her, the results of her face, rendered more interesting by the shadows of grief, and the tears the world entered in her dreams whilst he gazed on her countenance, so sweet and calm in sleep; the thought of the chill sleep

side. 'Twas an awful scene; the watching on the wall, made his little ticking in the silence, that seemed as loud as vibrations of a clock; the candle stood buffed on the table, and threw a dim light on the bed. We were watching the flexing of Horatio. He had bidden us all farewell; his face was serene, and seemed assuming the calmness of death. At his request, we laid him in his arms; it was not long till he fell faint, convulsive grasp—his chest heaved—his head gently sank from my shoulder—the soul of Horatio had departed!

He is continually subject to the breath of fever, will tarnish the purest virtue, as a constant exposure to the sun.

THE MORALIST.

It was one of the coldest nights of the season. The wind blew with remorseless violence: Aunt Eunice was herself ill, and begged I would step up and see how the poor woman was. I entered the habitation. It was a poor shelter. The pale moon beams played on the floor thro' the chinks, and the wind whistled through the broken windows. Of the bed, pale and emaciated with a fever, lay the poor woman. In a cradle by the side of the bed wrapped in a single rug, slept an infant, and in the corner, over a small fire, sat a little boy about five years old. There was no other being in the house; no friend to soothe her distress; no nurse to mother her barren bosom.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

if he had other relations, he held no communion with them. The friendship that united us in the country, only strengthened, if possible, with our removal to town. All our pleasures and sorrows, our hours of joy and sickness, and our hopes and fears for the next succeeding three years, were shared together, for till shared, our joys were not complete, nor our sorrows soothed. During this period I had a severe attack of sickness; whilst I was in danger, neither day nor night did I move from my bed, and when I was free from danger, every moment, not absolutely necessary to his business, was spent at my bedside. I remember, when I awoke from the long interval, during which I was deprived

DESULTORY SHEETS--No. 7.

plete, nor our sorrows soothed. During this period I had a severe attack of sickness; whilst I was in danger, neither day nor night did he move from my bed, and when I was free from danger, every moment, not absolutely necessary to his business, was spent at my bedside. I remember, when I awoke from the long interval, during which I was deprived

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

allurements; sickness has none, and prudence and uncharitableness readily availed themselves of the frailties of the poor sufferer, to excuse their neglect. I stepped out to procure

TO MISS SUSAN F*****.

Not the heart with grief be slaken
SELING

Lanes on the Death of Henden M'Minn,
son of James M'Minn, who departed this life Oct. 21, 1841,
aged two years, eight months, and thirteen days.

Farewell! fondest child of my heart—
Thou innocent prattler, adieu!
Forever on earth we must part;
No more my fond boy I shall view.

In the morning of life thou hast flown,
To the peaceful mansions above,
Where the purest of bliss is thy own—
There to bask in the sunshine of love.

But soon, my sweet boy, we shall meet,
And join the enraptured throng,
And down at EMANUEL'S feet,
To adore and adore and adore.

WOMAN'S EYE.

son of James M. Minn, who departed this life Oct. 21, 1892, aged two years, eight months, and nineteen days.

FAREWELL! fondest child of my heart—
Thou innocent prattler, adieu!
Forever on earth we must part;
No more my fond boy I shall view.

In the morning of life thou hast flown,
To the peaceful mansions above,
Where the purest of bliss is thy own—
There to bask in the sunshine of love.

But soon, my sweet boy, we shall meet,
And down at Elysium's sacred feet,
Pour out on a angelical song.

FLIGHTS OF FANCY—No. 6

Not the heart with grief be slaken
SELING

Lanes on the Death of Henden M'Minn,
son of James M'Minn, who departed this life Oct. 21, 1841,
aged two years, eight months, and thirteen days.

Farewell! fondest child of my heart—
Thou innocent prattler, adieu!
Forever on earth we must part;
No more my fond boy I shall view.

In the morning of life thou hast flown,
To the peaceful mansions above,
Where the purest of bliss is thy own—
There to bask in the sunshine of love.

But soon, my sweet boy, we shall meet,
And join the enraptured throng,
And down at EMANUEL'S feet,
To adore and adore and adore.

hope in her bosom springs!

Farewell! fondlest child of my heart—
Thou innocent prattler, which:
Forever on earth we must part;
No more my fond boy I shall view.
In the morning of life thou hast flown,
To the peaceful mansions above,
Where the purer of bliss is thy own—
There to bask in the sunshine of love.
But soon, my sweet boy, we shall meet,
And join the enraptured throng,
And down at EMMUEL'S feet,
Pour out an angelical song.

the morning of life then hast flows

To the peaceful mansions above,
 Where the purest of bliss is thy own—
 There to bask in the sunshine of love.
 But soon, my sweet boy, we shall meet,
 And join the enraptured throng,
 And down at EMANUEL'S feet,
 Pour out an angelical song.

AERIAL FLIGHTS—No. 3.

How delightful it is to float so in this
Wide sea of bright ether, as light and pure,
As the first soft dream of young bridal bliss,
Ere sorrow hath made its poor victim sure.

And as buoyant too as the fair hopes of youth,
That smile and deceive so from infancy;
When the world seems an Eden of beauty and truth
All burthen'd with matchless brilliancy.

Let us fly, dearest, fly from its long years of guile,
And haste to the regions of boundless delight,
For I'm happy, indeed, in thy beautiful smile,
And will cease to remember earth's sorrow and blight.

Yes, my love, dear, I shall love much, I know,
To cling thus fond to so lovely a spirit,
And read in the glance of thine eyes magic glow,
The unearthly light which thy flashes impart.

Yet my lips almost shrink from the touch of that
Tongue,
It hath so cold and so pure a line;
More clear, and more fair, than the spotless snow,
The glittering diamonds of crystallized dew.

Thy cheeks too are so—the faintest blush
Stands over their pure and transparent whiteness,
And the red of the red lips is seen so to rush
In its living course of rosy brightness.

But those lips are deep ting'd with the rose char-
m'd dye,
And thy long dark hair, in soft beauty flows,
While in the deep gaze of thy blissful eye,
The rich soul of feeling and tenderness glows.

And so I may visit with thee the bright spheres,
And sail through the furthestmost regions of light;
I'll be happy indeed, nor remember the fears,
That curtain so darkly the windows of night.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Proposed for the Exhibition of 1876, addressed to the
Manufacturers and Mechanics of the United States,
concluded from our last.

26. To the maker of the best piece of oil cloth, fit for carpeting, made in the United States; not less than twenty-five yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
27. To the maker of the best piece of satin, made in the United States; not less than twenty yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
28. To the maker of the best piece of blue nankeen, made in the United States, in imitation of the Chinese; not less than five pieces to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
29. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of yellow nankeen, made in the United States, in imitation of the Chinese; not less than five pieces must be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
30. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of furniture calicoes, (chintzes) made in the United States; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
31. To the manufacturer of the best specimens of calicoes or prints, for ladies' dresses, made in the United States; not less than fifty yards to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
32. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of Salomere, manufactured in the United States, in imitation of the imported; not less than ten pieces to be exhibited—*A silver medal.* In estimating this article the color as well as the texture will be considered.
33. To the manufacturer of the best cotton cloths, of superfine quality, in imitation of English cambric muslin—*A silver medal.*
34. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of cotton thread, in imitation of English wire cotton; not less than forty pounds to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
35. To the manufacturer of the best loom on exhibition; not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
36. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of linen shirting, made in the United States—*A silver medal;* not less than fifty yards to be exhibited.
37. To the maker of the best specimens of gilt buttons, of American manufacture; not less than five gross to be exhibited—*A silver medal.*
38. To the maker of the best specimens of sole leather, made in the United States; not less than twenty-five sides to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
39. To the maker of the best specimen of Morocco made in the United States; not less than twelve pieces of each color to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
40. To the maker of the best specimen of leather, prepared in the United States, in imitation of Russia; not less than twelve pieces to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
41. To the maker of the best specimen of parchment, manufactured in the United States; not less than twelve pieces to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
42. To the maker of the best buckskin gloves, the leather dressed in the United States, the gloves made in Pennsylvania; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
43. To the maker of the best kid or sheepskin gloves, the leather dressed in the United States, the gloves made in Pennsylvania; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
44. To the maker of the best horse skin gloves, made in the United States; not less than a dozen pair to be exhibited—*A bronze medal.*
45. To the manufacturer of the best Japanese leather, prepared in the United States—*A bronze medal.*
46. To the manufacturer of the best upright or cabinet piano—*A silver medal.*
47. To the manufacturer of the best horizontal piano—*A silver medal.*
48. To the maker of the best specimen of cabinet ware executed in Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.* In awarding this premium, regard will be had to the excellence of workmanship, and to the taste and design manifested in the specimens.
49. To the maker of the best straw bonnet, manufactured in Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.*
50. To the maker of the best Leghorn or grass bonnet, manufactured in Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.*
51. To the person who shall have produced, and needed during the year ending October 1, 1875, in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of raw silk, not less than ten pounds—*A silver medal.*
52. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of paper hangings prepared in the United States—*A silver medal.* In awarding this premium, regard will be had to the texture, design and glazing, and no premium granted unless the specimens be equal to the best imported.
53. To the maker of the best specimen of cutlery made in Pennsylvania, from American materials—*A silver medal.* In awarding this premium, regard will be had to the merit of all the articles sent by the same maker.
54. To the inventor of the best constructed grate, for burning anthracite—*A silver medal.* The object of this premium is chiefly to obtain a grate suitable for domestic purposes, which will unite convenience with economy, and which may be used for cooking. Taste, fullness of design, though not a primary object, will be consulted as far as is compatible with economy. Certificates will be required of the grate's having been in use for some time, of the quantity of coal which it consumes, and of the effect which it produces.
55. To the inventor of the best constructed furnace, for consuming anthracite in generating steam, to be applied to steam engines—*A silver medal.* Certificates will be required of the furnace having been in use some time, of the quantity of coal consumed, and of the effect produced.
56. To the person who shall have manufactured, in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity

of iron from the ore, using no other fuel but anthracite, during the year ending September 1, 1875; the quantity not to be less than twenty tons—*A Golden medal.*

57. To the person who shall have manufactured, in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of iron from the ore, using no other fuel but the bituminous coal, (or the coke obtained from it) during the year ending September 1, 1875. The quantity not to be less than one hundred tons—*A Gold medal.*

58. To the person who shall have manufactured in Pennsylvania, during the year ending September 1, 1875, the greatest quantity of iron pigs or castings, from the clay iron stone, or argillaceous carbonate of iron. (This is the ore which is often found in the slate accompanying bituminous coal, and which, in several parts of Pennsylvania, is designated by the local appellation of blue ore)—*A Gold medal.*

59. To the author of the best treatise (whether manuscript or printed, subsequently to the 20th of October, 1824), on the construction of water wheels. In appreciating the merits of such treatises, regard will be had to procuring the greatest effect with the water employed, and to freeing the wheels from back water—*A silver medal.* It is important also that the descriptions should be intelligible to common workmen.

60. To the author of the best dissertation, (whether printed or manuscript) explaining the causes of accidents in steam boilers and the means of avoiding them. The dissertation must contain more information than is now before the public; it must be founded upon experiments, and written in a clear and lucid manner—*A silver medal.*

61. To the author of the best treatise (whether manuscript or printed, since the 20th of October, 1824), on drying clothes—*A silver medal.*

62. To the maker of the best and most perfect scale beam, capable of weighing at least twenty pounds; the beam made in the United States—*A silver medal.*

63. To the maker of the best mill or press screw, of wrought iron, for the purposes of clothiers, printers, bookbinders, &c., of the usual 2 1/2 inches in diameter, and of the usual length. It must perform its revolutions in the box without variation at the lower end or pressing point. The box to be also of wrought iron—*A silver medal.*

64. To the manufacturer in the United States, of the best specimen of writing paper, in imitation of the Bath post—the paper to be equal to the best imported—*A silver medal.*

65. To the inventor of the most perfect stopcock, suitable for air-pumps, and intended to be placed in the course of a tube, so as to open or close the communication through it. The object of this premium is to obtain stopcocks that shall answer as well for the middle of a tube as the screw and leather do for the end of it—*A silver medal.*

66. For the best dissertation on the loss of power caused by the conversation of an alternate into a rotary motion, by means of the ordinary crank—*A silver medal.*

67. To the maker of the best iron hoops, 5-8th of an inch wide; the requisite qualities to be smoothness and lightness. The maker to exhibit not less than one Cwt. and to give assurance to furnish any quantity that may be required, not exceeding twenty tons, of the same quality, and at a price not exceeding \$8.75 per hundred—*A silver medal.*

68. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, the best cast steel rollers, suitable for the purposes of silversmiths—*A silver medal.*

69. To the person who shall have made in the United States, within the last year, the greatest number of hydrostatic presses, (the number not less than three), and who shall furnish the Institute with an account of their power and of their price—*A silver medal.*

70. To the person who shall discover a cheaper mode of making machine cards than those now in use, or who shall discover a mode of making them more durable—*A silver medal.*

71. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, during the year ending September 1, 1875, the largest quantity of fire bricks, equal in quality to the imported, and not exceeding in price five dollars per 100—*A bronze medal.*

72. To the person who shall invent and make known the best substitute for copper in the sheathing of ships; the invention to be better than any at present known, and its merit to have been tested by experience—*A silver medal.*

73. To the person in the United States who shall have made the greatest quantity of chain cables or ship chain rigging, not less than five tons—*A silver medal.*

74. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of sail cloth, either of cotton, flax or hemp; the quantity not less than twenty bolts—*A silver medal.*

75. To the person in the United States who shall have invented an apparatus practically superior to any now in use for heaving up a ship's anchor—*A silver medal.*

76. To the person who shall indicate to the Institute, a method better than any in use, to protect timber in ships, or other works, against the effect of the dry rot. The process must be such as can be applied on a large scale, without too great an expense—*A silver medal.*

77. To the person who shall have made in Pennsylvania, the greatest quantity of oil from any vegetable raised in this State. The oil must be of a quality suitable to be used as a substitute for Florence or olive oil; the quantity obtained not to be less than twenty gallons—*A silver medal.*

78. To the maker of the best machines' edge tool made in Pennsylvania—*A silver medal.*

79. To the maker of the best cast brass cylinder for calico printing—*A silver medal.*

80. To the maker of the best specimen of sheet brass; not less than twenty sheets must be exhibited—*A silver medal.*

81. To the maker of the best brazier's copper, not less than twenty sheets to be exhibited (thirty by sixty inches)—*A silver medal.*

82. To the maker of the best raised copper bottoms, suitable for stills or boilers, not less than thirty inches in diameter—*A silver medal.*

83. To the maker of a hydrant that shall be adjudged superior in principle to any now in use—*A silver medal.*

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

(From late London papers, brought by recent arrivals at New York, received at this office.)

The Manchester (Eng.) Courier remarks, that the number of individuals annually mutilated by machinery in Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds, would, if stated upon paper, appear almost incredible. In Manchester alone, it has been estimated as averaging, one year with another, considerably above 1000 persons.

The famous Talleyrand has written ten volumes of Memoirs, which will appear in due time.

Messrs. B. A. Goldschmidt & Co. of London, who last year took the first Mexican loan, by which, it is said, they gained an immense sum, have also contracted for the second loan of 16 millions of dollars, at the rate of 86 1/2 per cent, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum.

The British cutter Lion, has arrived at Alvarado, with one million of dollars of the above loan; and another cutter, with about the same amount, touched at Jamaica on her way to Mexico, where the news of the late victory gained by Bolivar over the royalists in Peru had just arrived. Desirous of displaying the full confidence to Europe of this important event, the cutter immediately shipped her

specie on board of a British man of war, then at Jamaica, to be conveyed to Alvarado, and sailed on her return with all possible despatch. It is pretty evident that whoever gets the first information in London of Peru's having achieved its independence will be able to operate with some advantage in South American Stocks.

A new company is forming in France for the establishment of vessels on Canals to be propelled by an air pump, which acts on a wheel, capable of producing an impulse equal to the power of forty horses, although it requires but one person to keep it in motion—What next?

Young Lucien Murat, bearer of passports from the Austrian authorities, having lately left his mother at Milan, arrived at Gibraltar, whence he was to embark for the United States. Being invited by a Spanish Colonel on a shooting party, he was so imprudent as to leave the English lines, when he was arrested and taken to Algeiras. General O'Donnell questioned him and told him that he had received orders from Madrid to arrest him. It was believed that the Austrian ambassador would demand him; but the English Governor of Gibraltar, Lord Chatham, seemed to feel very little interest on the subject.

So great are the anticipated advantages of railways, that not less than 114 companies have been formed in Great Britain within a few months; and coal and iron have risen essentially in value, in consequence.

Cotton Spinners.—The Glasgow Chronicle states that the disputes between the proprietors of the cotton-works and their spinners is at last terminated, by the unconditional acceptance of the masters' terms. The dispute (says this paper) has lasted twenty weeks, and has caused a deficiency in the quantity of yarn to the value of £300,000.

The spinners, in whose cause the dispute was maintained, amount to about 650, whose weekly wages, when employed, would reach nearly £1000. We have seen something like a contradiction of the "unconditional surrender" of the spinners; and, as to 650 spinners in Glasgow receiving weekly £1000, or above 30s. a week each, we were not aware that they received any thing like so much. Our Lancashire spinners (who buy their food at a higher price) have no such wages, at least for regular day's work. We shall scarcely look to the Glasgow Chronicle as a good authority either for the comforts of spinners, or the treatment of West India slaves.

A casual paper, now before us, says, "It is calculated that there will be shortly ten thousand hands unemployed, at Hyde, whose wages amount to £5000 weekly." Here then is spinners with 10s. a week only, and this we believe is beyond the general wages.

Envy.—A little French girl was lately asked why she no longer liked her doll? Her answer was—"Because it vexes me to see her better dressed than myself!"

Boots made of red leather are commonly worn in the Ukraine; but, to give a man a pair of red boots, according to a saying of the Tartars, is to cut the skin round the upper part of the legs, and then cause him to be scalded off; from being excessively talkative, he suddenly became dumb; he was mute, bald, and solemn, for nearly a year. At last, the stubs began to peep out of his pate, and the mistress's father came from the country to see her; the old man was bald; the bird had never seen him before, and was doubtless struck with the coincidence of naked heads; for the moment the old gentleman entered the parlour, the parrot broke his long silence, by exclaiming, with immense emphasis and glow, "When I was a bird I was at the pickled cockles again, ha, ha, ha!"

An upholsterer of Southampton, some time ago, bought a log of Rose-wood, which, on being sawed through, was found to be completely petrified, and to contain a large stone in the very centre of the tree. The part of the wood immediately surrounding the petrification was veined with stone in a most curious manner. The wood was valued at £24, and is of course, utterly useless to any but the natural historian or geologist.

Brussels papers, received at Boston, state that the rebel forces except two in the Dutch East India possession, had made their submission, and it was hoped that these also would soon be compelled to submit.

The volcano of Goenong Apie burst out anew on the 22d of April last, and on the 9th and 25th of June. From the 9th to the 25th of June, it emitted without interruption great quantities of cinders and burning stones, which did great damage to the neighboring plantations.

Curious Phenomenon.—On the 14th of November, there was seen at Munich, between noon and one o'clock, a very curious phenomenon in the Alps, covered with snow, and presented an imposing curtain, many parts of which were completely enlightened. The valleys and the projections appeared to be distinguishable, but the summits appeared as if on fire. Long rays of flame appeared to rise above them, and to disappear in the air. Professor Gruthuisen thought that he perceived, through his telescope, that these appearances were owing to an impetuous wind, which raised the snow of the Alps to a height of 8000 feet.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

Mr. Owen has returned to Washington City, from a visit to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Mallison. He is expected in this city in a few days, and will proceed immediately for the late Harmony Settlement, in Indiana, purchased by him, and on which he is about to make an experiment analogous to that which he has successfully made at New Lanark, in Scotland.

Among the passengers in the ship Montezuma, which has sailed from this port for Europe, were William Strickland, Esq. architect, on a professional and scientific tour in Europe; Mr. Joseph B. Lapsley, merchant, of this city; and Professor Patton, of Baltimore. Fresh snow, of an excellent quality, for size and flavour, were taken on the 14th and 15th instant, in the Delaware, at Prallville, twenty miles above Trenton. Shad have been already caught in the Raritan, near New Brunswick. They are now plenty in our market.

The New York Sunday Observer contains a letter from L. D. Dewey, dated at Cape Haytien, in which he speaks in flattering terms of the colored emigrants to that place. They are furnished with every thing their necessities require, and those who are industrious are well satisfied.

Two new post offices have recently been established in the vicinity of this city—one at Hamiltonville, J. Kersey, postmaster; the other at Branchtown, J. Childs, postmaster.

The elegant Yases executed by Messrs. Fletcher and Gardner, of this city and designed for Governor De Witt Clinton, were presented to that gentleman on Saturday last, by a committee of the donors.

The City Hall, at the corner of Cheam and Fifth streets, is now undergoing a thorough

alteration, and will derive much beauty and convenience from the improvements which are making.

Captain Nicholson has been ordered to take the command of the corvette John Adams, now in this port; and Captain Dallas succeeds him in a command at this naval station.

Thomas Murphy was executed at Mobile, on the 27th February, for the Murder of John Kilbourn. The gaming table and the brothel, are said to have tempted Murphy from the paths of virtue, who was only twenty-one at the execution.

It is stated in the Baltimore papers, that Reuben D. Tucker, Esq. of Burlington county, New Jersey, died on the 18th inst. in the Baltimore county jail. The deceased had been confined for debt, since Feb. 28, 1824, and not being a citizen of that state, he could not avail himself of the benefit of the insolvent laws thereof. It is believed that his death was caused by grief.

Emigrants to Hayti, are informed that a ship will be despatched for that island, from Baltimore, on or about the 15th of April. Free people of colour will make early application to Mr. Isaiah Mankin.

On the 18th ult. the gin-house, screw, and about 5000 pounds of seed cotton, at the plantation of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, in Abbeville District, S. C. were consumed by fire, occasioned by the friction of a whipping machine which had been lately erected, for the purpose of more thoroughly cleaning the cotton.

The United States ship of the line North Carolina, Com. Rodgers, had all her powder on board on the 17th instant, and was in readiness for sea, and it is understood sailed on Sunday last.

The visitors of the University of Virginia, at a recent meeting of their Board, appointed George Tucker, Esq. (late member of the House of Representatives of the United States), the Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University.

By a decree, dated at Bogota, Nov. 4, the seat of the Colombian Government is moved to Ocaña, until a town is fixed upon, to be called Bolivar.

The Governor of Vermont has issued his proclamation, ordering the 15th day of April to be observed as a day of public prayer and fasting.

The dwelling house of Francis Asher, Esq. of Norwich, (Conn.) was destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. The house and furniture were partly insured. The ladies of the village were very active in removing goods and passing buckets.

Miss Hannah Dodge, of Newcastle, Maine, has obtained a verdict of one thousand dollars, against Mr. Joel Hill, for refusing to perform his promise of marriage.

At West Springfield, (Mass.) a son of Capt. Quatus Smith, aged four years, was killed by falling on a pen-knife, which pierced his eye, and entered the brain.

Breach of promise of marriage.—The case of Catherine Staley, against G. Burkhart, came on in the County Court, (Md.) on the 9th inst. The light in which such an offence is viewed by the jury of that county, is exhibited in their verdict—it was \$3000 to the plaintiff.

General Moore, of the New Hampshire Militia, has been tried by a Court Martial for disobeying the orders of his superior officer, and sentenced to be removed from office.—The sentence has been confirmed by the Governor.

John Reid, who was recently convicted of an attempt to poison the Carroll family, in New York, died in the Penitentiary on Saturday afternoon.

A notice is published in the Albany Daily Advertiser, stating, that the Plattsburgh Bank will probably resume specie payments in the course of fifteen or twenty days.

Such is the rage of new inventions and improvements, that a pair of snuffers is as complicated as a cotton-mill, and a man must have a knowledge of mechanics to dress himself. A wag observes, that, the other day, in visiting a New York acquaintance, he was obliged to ring the bell, to inquire how to knock at the door!

The Cadets at West Point offered a premium of \$5000, for the best plan of a monument to Kosciuszko, to be erected there.—This premium has been unanimously awarded by the Committee, &c. to Mr. Latrobe, of Baltimore, formerly a Cadet.

The Maryland Agricultural Society have elected Gen. Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, their President. This gentleman has accepted the appointment.

A dinner was given at Annapolis, (Md.) by a number of gentlemen of that city, to Colonel Roger Jones, on the occasion of his leaving the station, to assume the duties of Adjutant General of the United States' Army, and as a testimony of their high respect and esteem.

The gentlemen of the bar, and a large and respectable number of other citizens, gave a public dinner to Mr. P. P. Barbour, at Charlottesville, (Va.) On being toasted, Mr. B. expressed to the company the grateful sense of obligation which he felt for this flattering demonstration of their continued affection and regard.

While at a public dinner at Cheraw, S. C. a lump of gold, value \$850, found in North Carolina, was shown to Gen. La Fayette.

We understand, says the Ohio Register, that "the steam boat Mechanic," while on her passage from Cincinnati to Louisville, on the night of the 19th ult. ran foul of the steam boat George Washington. We understand two men were killed, and the boats much injured.

The Supreme Court of the United States, adjourned on Monday, to the next term in course, after a fatiguing session of six weeks.

The public are cautioned against receiving five dollar bills of the Bank of Augusta, as counterfeiters are in circulation, said to be well executed.

A considerable quantity of gold has recently been discovered in some masses of rock, in North Carolina, which is said to indicate great and extensive mines, resembling those of Peru. One man had collected a bushel of gold, valued at 10,000 dollars, and he is stated to have become partially deranged in consequence of his good fortune.

The steam boat fare from New York to Albany, 140 miles, is said to be reduced to 12 1/2 cents; and the fare from New York to Albany, 140 miles, by the slow or tow-boat time, to one dollar.

The subscriptions in Boston and other places in Massachusetts, to the Bunker Hill Monument, amounts to \$35,287, exclusive of the \$10,000 granted by the State.

A new Journal has been established at New York, published on Sunday mornings, by the title of the New York Observer, by Samuel G. Edwards, at three dollars per annum.

Children are in the habit of chewing India Rubber. It perhaps is not generally known that quicksilver is brought in this article, and it may be considered rank poison.

The free school at Baltimore, established and supported by the late John Oliver, Esq. of that city, now affords instruction to about one hundred and eighty boys, and one hundred and sixty girls; and is, in all respects, in the best condition.

The house of Moses Wright, of Templeton, Worcester county, Mass. was destroyed by fire in the afternoon of the 4th of March. The spirited exertions of the citizens of the village have already furnished the sufferer with a new house, which was framed, raised, boarded and shingled, in the space of seven days.

A good deal of excitement, says the Barnstable Gazette, has been produced in Nantucket, by a placard stuck up in several pub-

lic places, containing, in a barbarous and almost unintelligible dialect, a threat of burning down the town. The selectmen had offered a reward of a thousand dollars, for such information as might lead to the conviction of the persons who published it.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company have nearly completed the tow-paths along the dams between Reading and Lewis ferry.—It is expected that about the 1st of June, the navigation from Mount Carbon to Philadelphia will be entirely completed.

Mr. Kremer, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, arrived at Harrisburg on Thursday week. An entertainment was given him in consideration of the part that he bore at Washington in the election of President.—A number of members of the legislature attended it.

A letter from Panama, of the 18th of January, says—"No business has been done for six weeks; nothing but feasting in honor of the grand victory. The British frigate Tartar, arrived here from Peru, has on board 16 generals and all the Spanish troops. Callao is in the hands of Bolivar."

Between forty and fifty vagrants have been discharged from the penitentiary in New-York, to prevent the spreading of the disease, which prevails in that prison.

The revenue arising from importations of Foreign Merchandise, at the Port of Boston, during the year ending December 31, 1823, was \$3,847,640 23—during the year ending December 31, 1824—\$4,193,112 81, the increase being \$345,472 58.

The net expense of the poor for the last year, in the town of Salem, Mass. was only \$64 86! This result has been produced by the town farm, and the wise management of overseers, by which the earnings of the paupers have defrayed all the rest of their subsistence.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser, of the 21st inst. says, there are accounts in town from Campeachy, about twelve days old. It appears that general Santana had engaged the army and people throughout Yucatan to join him in establishing an independent government. An embargo had been laid for thirty days at Campeachy, but was finally taken off.

At 1 o'clock on Wednesday last, the Sun, Moon and Stars were all visible in the city of New-York. Some hundreds were busily engaged star-gazing.

Our late venerable President was to leave Washington City on Wednesday last. We understand, (says the National Intelligencer), that Captain Andrews' Troop of Horse, and some of the Independent Companies, will escort him to the District line, and that many of our citizens propose assembling at the President's house, at 10 o'clock, to take leave of this illustrious patriot, who, after half a century of public service, retires to private life on his farm, in Loudoun county, Virginia.

Pirates Pardoned.—President Monroe, previous to his leaving his high station, transmitted to the district marshal for Savannah, (Geo.) the pardon of John White, Robert Vessels, Solomon Ludwick, George Tucker, Pierre Marraux, John Lloyd, and Thomas Halson, in the jail in Savannah, convicted of Piracy, on condition that they leave the United States forthwith and never afterwards return.

The above men, and an accomplice, named John Martin (since dead), arrived at that port on the 31st of October, 1824, in the smack Hiram, and reported themselves from a wrecking voyage on the coast of Florida. Suspicious circumstances led to their arrest and commitment. In December following, they were tried before the U. S. Circuit Court, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the first Wednesday in April, 1825, but were subsequently reprieved by the President of the United States, and have ever since been confined in jail.

An official report made to congress from the war department, at the last session, exhibits the following as the results of the United States pension list:

Of half-pay pensioners, the total number is 2,918, and the annual amount of the money paid to them is 906,654 dollars.

Of revolutionary pensioners, the total number is 13,127, and the total amount annually paid on that list, is 1,342,848 dollars.

Of invalid pensioners, the number is 3,743, and the amount annually paid to them, is 297,000 dollars.

If pensioners on half-pay for five years, in lieu of bounty land, the number is 202, and the amount annually paid to them, is 3,876 dollars.

So that the total number of pensioners of the United States is 19,920, and the amount annually paid for pensioners, is 2,556,388 dollars.

While the United States' corvette John Adams was on her late expedition in the West Indies, in January, one of the barges, under Lieutenant Pierson, was detached from her for the purpose of cruising within the Colorado Reef in search of Pirates. It was apprehended for some time, that the barge and those on board were lost. We are happy to learn, that they were not long since blown ashore at Santa Rosa, off the harbor of Pensacola, and that though the boat was wrecked, the lieutenant and his crew are safe.

A most shocking murder was committed in the county of Amelia, in the state of Virginia, a few days ago. It appears that previous to the commission of the deed, the overseer had occasion to correct one of the negroes placed under his care—that while the punishment was inflicting, the negro seized the cane from the overseer's hand, and gave him a few blows. The negro then absconded, but returned in a day or two, to his work. The overseer said nothing to the slave when he saw him in the morning, but afterwards went to the field, taking his gun with him. He then directed the negro to be tied, but some reluctance being manifested, he ordered the other negroes to stand aside, and deliberately shot him. The negro languished a few hours and then expired. Shortly after this catastrophe, a gentleman, residing near the premises, went to the field, to investigate the matter, and as he approached, the overseer ordered him to halt, or he would shoot him. The gentleman, upon this threat, directed one of the negroes to go for his gun, who, while in the act of obeying the order, was also shot by the overseer, but not dangerously. The murderous man who perpetrated this double deed, is named Moore, and is in the power of the civil authority.

Captain Gerry, of the brig Charles-and-Allen, of Boston, relates, that after leaving Sayna, he ran ashore on a small island off the harbour of Milo, and was compelled to discharge his cargo, heave down, and repair—thence scarcely any materials were to be had, and that he was compelled, in a boisterous season, to send even as far as Hydra, before he could procure either materials or carpenters. During this time, Captain Clifford, of the British frigate Euryalus, arrived—"Un-derstanding," says Captain Gerry, from the English consul, that an American vessel was ashore and in distress, he generously and voluntarily sent me assistance as soon as the weather permitted, and detained his frigate seven days, until his carpenters had hove me round on both sides, and completely repaired her. During this time he had from 70 to 80 men employed on board the vessel, under the charge of his first lieutenant and other officers, whose generous attention and

good feelings I cannot duly appreciate. He was generously supplied with rigging and other articles that I could not obtain at Milo, and had not Captain Clifford been under the five orders to sail for the Ionian Islands, we would have taken my cargo on board, and completed me for sea. I have been ten minutes in detailing all the circumstances, and have no doubt, by their publication, it will tend to cement the good feelings which are daily growing between the two nations. When we behold instances of moral heroism like this, we forget for a time that there are such divisions in the globe in which we live as those of England and America.

A Guilty Conscience.—About twelve months since, several depredations were committed upon the mail, on the route between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Letters have recently been received at Philadelphia, from Charleston, stating, that William Barton, an apprentice to the then postmaster at that place, had acknowledged that he committed those depredations, and five hundred dollars had been recovered from him, which are put into the hands of W. Anderson, H. Myers, and J. Darlington, three respectable citizens of Charleston, to be returned to the rightful owners. The young man has made his escape.

The snow in the neighborhood of Quebec, had sunk six or eight inches within the few days preceding the 7th inst. but it was still a level upwards of four feet deep. Yet the papers say they have seldom had finer prospects of an early spring. The unusually mild weather, and humid atmosphere of the month, has occasioned at Quebec, as well as in more southern climates, very many cases of indisposition from colds or sore throats.

The Sierra Leone Gazette of the 11th September, states, that the American settlers have, in imitation of the plan which has succeeded so well in that colony, formed a new town on the summit of the Cape, for the establishment of the liberated Africans, their superintendants and instructors. It is about one mile and a half from the capital, and it has been called "Thompson's Town," in honour of the late respected Secretary to the United States Navy, under whose auspices the liberated Africans now there have been restored to freedom.

It appears from Carthage papers, to the 19th ultimo, that the intelligence of the knowledge by Great Britain of the independence of Colombia had reached that place. The Marquis Magnan had also arrived with despatches from France, said to be of great importance, for the Colombian government. A good deal of excitement had been caused by the consequence of a discovery that Dr. P. president of the high Court Martial, had abused his powers, for which he was expected to be impeached.

The following information, from an official source, respecting a recent judicial proceeding in England, may be interesting to ship owners and sea-faring men.—Lowther Claiborne, master of the brig Trafalgar, of New-York, in Cumberland was, at the sitting after Easter term last, before the Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, at Westminster, convicted of the offence of forcing and leaving four of his crew on shore in the Bay of Chaleur, in North America, and on the 27th of last November, adjudged by the said Court to be imprisoned for three months, (being the specific punishment provided for by the acts 11th and 12th William III. cap. 7, and 58 Geo. III. cap. 38,) in the King's Bench prison.

Capt. Forbes, of the ship Fabius, arrived at New York from Havana, states, that martial law was declared at that place on the 5th inst. and that all newspapers and letters from the United States, were closely examined previous to their delivery. Passengers arriving without passports were imprisoned. The rains had prevailed some time, and much sugar was destroyed. Private fights were dull, and vessels were leaving Havana for New Orleans and Mobile.

Mr. Benjamin Lundy, who for some time has been publishing in Baltimore, a monthly paper called "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," has issued proposals for publishing a weekly periodical paper, under the above name. It is to be printed "with a handsome new type, on a fine medium sheet, and folio in the quarto form. One half of each sheet to be devoted to the subject of slavery. A temperate and dignified discussion of general questions connected therewith will be freely admitted into its columns."

It will be recollected that at the last session of Congress, a law was passed, authorizing a loan of twelve millions of dollars. Mr. Southard, the acting Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice that "books will be opened at the treasury of the United States, and at the several loan offices, on the first day of April next, and continue open until the first day of October thereafter, for receiving subscriptions in conformity with the provisions of the said law."

A National Tract Society has lately been formed in New York, intended to concentrate the exertions of Christians of all denominations in supplying the United States religious tracts. A union has been effected among several local institutions of this description. It is proposed to build immediately in this city, a house for the accommodation of the society, calculated to cost \$20,000—12,500 of which was subscribed at a meeting of the friends of the project.

The Morristown paper states, that on the 16th instant, when the books were expected to be opened, to receive subscriptions for the Morris Canal and Bank, the press for scrip was so great, that three times the amount of the capital required would have been taken up. Owing to some informality in advertising the time of receiving subscriptions had been postponed until the 26th of April.

Mr. David Townsend, of Pennsylvania, has invented a method of saving water as the boats pass through the locks of canals, by which not a gilt, it is said, will be lost. By the application of a machine, on all summits, no more surplus water will be required than will be lost by filtration and evaporation; there is no filling of locks by side sluice gates, and the strength of a single man, with a simple mechanical power, will do all the work, and pass a boat in half the time required on the present plan.

An extensive body of coal has been discovered in Clearfield county, Pa. on the intended steam boat navigation route, on land belonging to Mr. Peter A. Karthouse, who is now constructing a boat for the purpose of transporting baron and castings, and other products of the country, to the Baltimore and other markets, and also to supply any quantity of coal that may be necessary for the steam boats intending to ply on the Susquehanna river.

The Essex County (New York) Republican, of March 12, says—"that on Sunday last, about 2 o'clock in the morning, a earthquake was felt in this town, supposed to be an earthquake. Some thought it to be thunder, others supposed at the moment that it was the rattling of wagons on the frozen ground, and others thought it to be the cracking of ice on the lake. In Brookfield the shock was much more severe. But we have just learned from the town of Lewis, that it proves to have been

